

REMARKS

Claims 1-32 are pending in the application. Claims 1, 18, 19, 20, and 28 have been amended in this paper.

CLAIM OBJECTIONS

The Examiner has objected to Claims 19 and 20 as lacking antecedent basis. These claims have been corrected. The amendments to these claims do not narrow the scope of the claims.

DOUBLE PATENTING

The Examiner has objected to Claims 24 and 25 under the judicially created doctrine of obviousness-type double patenting as being unpatentable over Claims 1 and 2 of U.S. Patent No. 6,668,240 in view of Henderson. Applicants respectfully traverse the rejection but, in the interest of expediting prosecution of the application to allowance, have filed a Terminal Disclaimer in compliance with 37 CFR 1.321(c) contemporaneously with this paper.

The Examiner has also rejected Claims 29 and 30 under 35 U.S.C. §101 as claiming the same invention is that of Claims 7 and 8 of prior U.S. Patent No. 6,668,240. Applicants respectfully traverse the rejection and note that Claim 28 has been amended to remove the limitation of "via a communication network." Accordingly, Claims 29 and 30 are broader than Claims 7 and 8 of the '240 patent, and therefore do not claim the "same invention" as Claims 7 and 8 of U.S. Patent No. 6,668,240. Applicants respectfully request the Examiner to reconsider and withdraw the rejection.

REJECTION UNDER 35 U.S.C. § 102

Claims 23, 26-28, 31 and 32 stand rejected under 35 U.S.C. §102(b) as being anticipated by Regennitter et al. (U.S. Pat. No. 4,278,841). This rejection is respectfully traversed.

In order for the rejection of Claims 23, 26-28, 31 and 32 to be proper, each and every limitation in the claims must be shown in the prior art. Regennitter et al., however, fails to teach each and every element. Specifically, Regennitter et al. fails to disclose a food product index.

As defined by Webster's Third New International Dictionary (relevant pages attached hereto), "index," given its ordinary meaning in light of the context in which it is used in the claims, means "a ratio or other number derived from a series of observations and used as an indicator or measure, as of a condition, property, or phenomena." Regennitter et al. does not teach a food product index, but the Examiner cites the condition of the food in the frozen food display cases as disclosure by Regennitter et al. of a food product index. States the Examiner: "Since the food condition is dependent upon temperature, it is a food product index (Col. 1, lines 11-24)." This is not, however, a food product index—a ratio or other number derived from a series of observations—but simply the condition of the food.

Applicants are confused by the Examiner's continued reliance on the condition of the food in the frozen display cases as teaching a food product index, according to its plain English meaning, and particularly as evidenced by the cited dictionary definition. For example, the Examiner's reliance on the condition of the food in the frozen display cases becomes nonsensical when applying the Examiner's rejection to Claims 26 and

31, which include initiating an alarm when the food product index exceeds a predetermined level. Does that mean that Regennitter et al. teaches initiating an alarm when the condition of the food, i.e., the food product index, in the frozen display cases, achieves a certain condition, such as thawed? No, Regennitter et al., in fact, teaches initiating an alarm at an alarm unit when the temperature reaches a certain preset point. See Col. 3, lines 55-62. There is no disclosure in Regennitter et al. that an alarm will sound based on a food product index because the condition of the food in the freezer unit is not a food product index. In fact, the condition of the food in the freezer unit is immaterial in Regennitter because the alarm sounds when temperature reaches a preset point.

In summary, Applicants fail to understand the Examiner's reliance on the condition of the frozen food in the frozen food display cases as a food product index. Applicants strongly disagree with the Examiner's interpretation of Regennitter et al., and restate that the frozen condition of the frozen foods cannot be considered to be a food product index; frozen food is simply frozen food and not an index. Accordingly, Applicants request reconsideration and withdrawal of the rejection.

REJECTION UNDER 35 U.S.C. § 103

Claims 1, 3-5, 18, 21 and 22 stand rejected under 35 U.S.C. §103(a) as being unpatentable over O'Brien (U.S. Pat. No. 4,024,495) in view of Chiu et al. (U.S. Pat. No. 4,604,871). This rejection is respectfully traversed.

Claims 1 and 18 recite a food product manager determining a food product index where refrigerated product is a function of the frequency and severity of the product

temperature condition information. O'Brien and Chiu et al. fail to teach determination of a food product index, particularly as discussed above with respect to Regennitter et al.

The Examiner has rejected Claim 2 under 35 U.S.C. §103(a) as being unpatentable over O'Brien in view of Chiu et al. as applied to Claim 1 above, and further in view of Tershak et al. Applicants respectfully traverse the rejection for the reasons stated above with respect to O'Brien and Chiu et al., and further state that Tershak et al. fails to cure the deficiencies as noted above with respect to those references.

The Examiner has rejected Claim 7 under 35 U.S.C. §103(a) as being unpatentable over O'Brien in view of Chiu et al. as applied to Claim 1 above, and further in view of Nioras. Applicants respectfully traverse the rejection for the reasons stated above with respect to O'Brien and Chiu et al., and further state that Nioras fails to cure the deficiencies noted above.

The Examiner has rejected Claims 7, 8, 11-14 and 16 under 35 U.S.C. §103(a) as being unpatentable over O'Brien in view of Chiu et al. as applied to Claim 1 above, and further in view of Starling et al. Applicants respectfully traverse the rejection for the reasons stated above with respect to O'Brien and Chiu et al., and further state that Starling et al. fails to cure the deficiencies noted above.

ALLOWABLE SUBJECT MATTER

Applicants thank the Examiner for noting the allowable subject matter of Claims 6, 9, 10, 15 and 17, but have decided to forego rewriting those claims in independent form in view of the amendments and remarks made above.

CONCLUSION

It is believed that all of the stated grounds of rejection have been properly traversed, accommodated, or rendered moot. Applicants therefore respectfully request that the Examiner reconsider and withdraw all presently outstanding rejections. It is believed that a full and complete response has been made to the outstanding Office Action, and as such, the present application is in condition for allowance. Thus, prompt and favorable consideration of this amendment is respectfully requested. If the Examiner believes that personal communication will expedite prosecution of this application, the Examiner is invited to telephone the undersigned at (248) 641-1600.

Respectfully submitted,

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